

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 13. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII.]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of JOHN NORVELL & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted for subscriptions to the Kentucky Gazette, for advertisements, and other printing, will make payment to J. NORVELL, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who respectfully urges those, still in arrears, to discharge them as soon as possible. The establishment will continue to be conducted by him.

JOHN NORVELL,
F. BRADFORD, JR.

Lexington, Feb. 27.—4f.

Bank Note Engraving.

CONE, FREEMAN & CO.
EAST STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE
MECHANICS BANK.

BALTIMORE.

ARE prepared to engrave BANK NOTES of every description, in a style as elegant and as difficult to counterfeit, as any ever engraved in the United States. All orders will be promptly executed.

Baltimore, Feb. 21—March 13.—4t

HUBB. B. SMITH & CO.

ARE OPENING A
GROCERY STORE,
In the house lately occupied by W. R. Morton & Co. at the corner of Short street and Chesapeake, fronting the Public Square, in Lexington.

Where they will keep a constant supply of

FLOUR,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
CORN MEAL & BRAN,
FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT
HUSTON & CO.—ALSO,

WINE	Salt
Brandy	Pepper
Spirits	Spices
Cider	Cheese
Whiskey	Raisins
Gin	Almonds
Sugar	Spanish and
Coffee	Common Cigars
Tea	Chewing Tobacco &
Chocolate	A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES,

Which they will sell upon reasonable terms for Cash.

They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which the highest market prices will be given.

They expect to receive in a short time, a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia and Orleans.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—4f.

ESTRAYS.

Fayette County, Ky.
Taken up by John Parker, living on south Elkhorn 4 head of horses, 2 bay mares 4 years old next spring, no marks or brands perceptible.—Also one yellow sorrel mare, flax mane and tail, left hind foot white, with a snip on her nose.—Also one bay horse colt, supposed to be 3 years old next spring, with a star in his forehead, also hip-shotten in the left hip.—None of the above described are branded.

Appraised to \$5 per head, before me this 15th day of January, 1818, by John McGill & Daniel Ore.

March 13.—3t. JOS. ROBB.

Agricultural Society.

It is proposed by the Agricultural Society to give the following PREMIUMS at the next FAIR, which will be held on the 2d Thursday in June next. This notice is given in order that the various objects may be made ready for exhibition.

For the best Bull A Silver Cup.
Cow and Calf A Silver Cup.
Saddle Horse A Whip.
Mare and Colt A Bridle.

Merino Ram, Ky. breed 6 pair Sheep Skins.
Long woolled do. 6 pr. do.
Bcar In elegant Carving Knife.
Sample of Whiskey, with satisfactory assurances of the exhibitor having 100 gallons more made in the preceding season.

A Silver Cup.
Cheese made in season A Silver Cup.
Piece of 20 yards of fine woolen Cloth, made in a private family One pr. Plated Goblets.

Lansley, thick, strong and not twilled One pr. Silver Sugar Tongs.

Piece of Vesting, of any material One pr. Sugar Tongs.
Carpeting One pr. Candle Sticks.
Casimere Half Doz. Tea Spoons.

Cassinet One Green Laid.
Twilled or plain cotton or wool, or mixed cloth undressed One pr. Sugar Tongs.

Hearth Rug A Plated Goblet.
Piece of Linen A Silver Cup.
Ticking One pr. Sugar Tongs.
Dimity Half Doz. Silver Tea Spoons.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

March 13, 1818.—3m

A STRAY.

Taken up by Thomas Walters, living near the Shaker's Ferry in Jessamine county, one brown mare 3 years old last spring, star in her forehead, about 134 hands high, no brands perceptible, unbroken, appraised to \$15—appraised before me on the 15th Nov. 1817.

JOHN DOWNING, J. R. C.

March 13.—3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, on Tuesday morning last, from the subscriber, near the Cross Plains, in Fayette county, a Negro Man named ANDREW, 25 years of age, six feet high, black complexion, stoops in his shoulders, speaks pertly, though a little broken, smiling countenance, and large white eyes. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again. ELIZABETH DULIN.

March 13, 1818.—3t

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in Fayette county, between the Russell's and Lime-stone road, 4 miles from Lexington, a Negro Man named MILES, about 5 1/2 feet high, dark yellow complexion, thick lips, some of his fore-teeth out, and a piece off one of his ears—had on a white linsey coat, and brown linsey pants, when he went away, the latter end of February. FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given, for apprehending said runaway, and securing him so that I get him again.

RICHARD PATTERSON.

March 13, 1818.—3t

AUCTION OFFICE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son, INFORM their friends that they have connected with their COMMISSION BUSINESS, the selling of MERCHANDISE regularly at AUCTION, when consigned to them for that purpose. Cincinnati, Oct. 11—tf.

NOTICE.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, THE Undersigned Commissioners, appointed by law, will open Books for receiving subscriptions to "THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF LEXINGTON," at the office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

THOMAS BODLEY,
ASA THOMPSON,
THOMAS JANUARY,
ELISHA WARFIELD,
GABRIEL TANDY,
PATTERSON BAIN,
JOHN T. MASON, Jr.

Lex. March 13, 1818.—3t

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an Act passed at the last session of the legislature, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on the last Saturday in this month, to commence at 12 o'clock, that portion of the

PUBLIC GROUND,

IN THE TOWN OF DANVILLE,
Remaining unsold, lying on the street called Main street, and running back 90 feet.
Terms will be made known on the day of sale. By order of the Trustees,
DAN'L BARBEE, Clerk.

March 13, 1818.—3t.

EDUCATION.

THE Proprietor of the Lexington Female Academy, wishes to inform the patrons of that Institution, and those who may become such, that he designs the ensuing session, which commences the first of April, to divide the school into four classes.

The studies of the 1st Class, will be Reading, Writing, and English Grammar—Terms per session, or half year, including vacations, which will not exceed four weeks, \$16

The 2d Class—Geography, History, Arithmetic, and Grammar Exercises or Elements of Composition—Terms per session, 18

The 3d Class—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and Composition—Terms per session, 24

The 4th Class—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and Composition—Terms per session, 24

Those whom it may not suit to commence with the session, will be received at any time in the above Classes, and only required to pay in proportion to the time.

His friends and the public are informed, that in his Lancasterian School he has room for a few more pupils, both in the male and female departments, where every attention shall be paid to their advancement, morals, &c.—Terms \$4 per quarter.

JOHN P. ALDRIDGE.

Lex. March 13, 1818.—3m

Auction Sales.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON the 30th day of March, I shall expose to sale, to the Highest Bidder, on the premises, A LOT OF GROUND, with several houses thereon, situated on the lower end of Main street, in Lexington, late the property of John R. Shaw, Dec'd. now occupied by the family. The property is well situated for a tavern, the buildings are handsome, substantial, and convenient. The terms of sale will be 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, and a lien retained on the property until the money shall have been paid. The sale is made under a decree of the Fayette circuit court, for the payment of debts.

All persons having demands against the estate of John R. Shaw, Dec'd. are hereby requested to make them known to the subscriber.

EDWARD HOW, Com'r.

March 13.—3t

DOCTOR ROSS,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has permanently settled in Lexington, in the house lately occupied by Chas. Humphreys, esq. as an office, second door above the Reporter Book-store, on Jordan's row—he has determined to attend upon families by the year; and they will find it much to their advantage to engage him in that way—he will attend upon all families residing within the town limits, at two dollars per head.

LEX. MARCH 13.—tf.

Fresh Garden Seed.

STEPHEN H. DESFORCES,
Corner of Main-Cross at opposite George's Inn, BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a fresh assortment of Garden Seed, of the best quality, that he intends to sell by the quart or smaller quantity.

S. D. continues to keep a Grocery Store, and sells the various articles in that line, as cheap as any retailers in Lexington. He wants to hire a Negro Girl, of 10 or 12 years of age, for whom reasonable wages will be given.

March 13, 1818.—3t

FORDE, GIBBS & CO.

HAVE taken the STORE formerly occupied by D. Williamson, on Mill street, first door from the corner of Main street, where they have now on hand, a new and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

which they will sell by the piece at a low advance.

March 13.—3t.

THE FAYETTE

Paper Manufacturing Co. HAVE opened an Office on Mill street, in Lexington, where it is their intention to keep a complete assortment of Paper—and where all orders for that article will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The highest price given for fine Rags.

THOMAS JANUARY, Pres. F. M. Co.

March 20—4f

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 20th of last January, a small negro fellow named CHARLES, tolerably black, pop-eyed, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 22 years old, formerly the property of Gabriel Lilley of Fayette county. Fifty dollars will be paid to any person who will take up, and secure said negro, so that I get him again, provided he is taken out of the state; or Twenty Dollars if taken in the state.

Also—on the 6th instant, a mulatto fellow named GEORGE, about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has a large scar over his right eye—formerly the property of T. K. Perry, of Fayette county. The same reward will be given for him, taken and secured in like manner.

SMALLWOOD JEWEL.

Jefferson County, K. March 20.—7t

Lexington Library.

FORFEITURES!

THE Board of Directors Resolved, That they would, in three months from the date hereof, proceed to declare all shares forfeited, on which three semi-annual contributions are in arrears; unless the balance due on each share so liable, shall have been discharged.

THOS. M. PRENTISS, Librarian.

March 14, 1818.

(March 20—3t)

KENTUCKY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Annual Stated Meeting of the Kentucky Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held at the First Presbyterian Meeting House, in Lexington, on the first Thursday in April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The attendance of the members and friends of the society, is respectfully requested. By order of the Managers,
JAMES TROTTER, Vice-Pres.

March 20.—2t

THE DRAWING

OF THE
Great Surgical Lottery,
OF BALTIMORE,
SECOND CLASS.

Is officially announced to take place in the month of April next, and to finish in 8 days drawing.

The scheme, the most brilliant ever offered to the public, contains besides many important prizes of less denomination,
One prize of \$100,000
One 50,000
One 20,000
One 10,000

The lowest prize is 100 dollars:
The prizes are subject to 15 per cent deduction only.

Four thousand tickets in the Scheme, and not two blanks to a prize.
Present price of tickets \$100, and shares in proportion, for sale at

ALLENS'

LUCKY OFFICE,

Where was sold in the first class of the above lottery, Ticket No. 3320, to which, on New Year's Day, was awarded the superb prize of

100,000 DOLLARS!

Who also sold ticket No. 10,323, a prize of

Thirty Thousand Dollars.

Orders from distant adventurers (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets, will be duly attended to, and early information given to all adventurers of their success. Address

S. & M. ALLEN & CO.

151 Market St Baltimore, Md.

The price of tickets will advance on Wednesday next to 110 dollars each, and shares in the same ratio.

Baltimore, Feb. 27—March 20—8t

Cash Wanted;

FOR which will be given, a healthy, honest, and likely YOUNG NEGRO MAN, about 20 years old. For further particulars, apply at THIS OFFICE.

March 20, 1818.—3t

JAMES M. PIKE

BEING about to return to the eastward for his family, respectfully solicits those who are indebted to him to make payment by or before the 1st of April ensuing, as the expenses attendant on his journey will require every dollar he can possibly command. He hopes they will please consider the necessity of the call. For the kind patronage he has received from the ladies and gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, he respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgments. His business will be conducted during his absence, by Mr. John Breman, in the same manner as usual. A continuance of their favors is humbly solicited.

March 20.—3t

CAUTION.

HEREBY caution the public, against trading for or receiving a bond given by me in favor of William Simpson, for 100 dollars, payable 25th December last; or, on failure thereof to pay 240 dollars. The money was not then applied for, and I am determined not to pay more than 100 dollars, and that only to Mr. Simpson, as I hold his bond for 150 dollars.

ABRAHAM S. SMITH.

Jessamine County, March 20.—3t

POETRY.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

INSCRIPTION.

Designed for the Cenotaph of Washington.
Mark this memorial of the noblest man
That ever freemen blest since time began;
Whose signal virtues in no age surpassed
Adorn the present, and will warm the last;
Great Washington! renowned for toils severe,
Momentous struggle and sublime career!
He rose the pellar star to guide our lot,
And set unclouded by a single spot!
In the wild storm of Revolution's strife,
When liberty contended for her life;
When each fierce passion swelled, inflamed by zeal;

No blood vindictive stained his manly steel.
For liberty he fought. The sacred cause
Tempered his sword unsheathed for patriot laws.

Thus soared a champion and humanely shone:
To rule our passions he subdued his own.
Thus soared the generous chief, our nation's pride,

Formed to command, to counsel, and decide;
And foil the veteran force and valiant mind
Of a bold race "the lords of human kind."
He taught young troops intrepid to excess
To bear restraint, cold, hunger and distress;
Youth unsexed he disciplined and led,
Till striplings conquered and the giants fled!
In moral and in martial tactics school'd,

"Inflamed by reason and by reason cooled,"
Like Fabius, self-controlled and calmly wise,
He planned delay and won the glorious prize.

Think how he stood in dire reverses great,
Firm as a rock, invincible as fate;
Girt by dejected friends, chafed foes,
Discomfited and a swarm of woes!
Darkness and storm around his footsteps spread,

"Eternal sunshine settled on his head."
But final victory crowned his toil immense,
Unrivaled firmness and superior sense:
But triumph sanctioned independent laws,
And Heaven confirm'd fair freedom's holy cause.

Soon as he saw her olive branch restored,
He sought the senate and resigned the sword,
And while pale envy all her serpents blush'd,
And little heroes wondered why they blush'd,
Toss'd forth his olive branch, and stood serene,
By glory covered o'er and laurels green.

Yet tho' exalted by successful strife,
Cheer'd by gay conscience and a well-spent life,
Bleed in retreat, remote from public ties,
With all domestic sweets that charm the wise;

Still when the country drooped, o'erwhelmed
By woes;
And imp's licentious—(worse than foreign foes);

When insurrection steady steams deform'd;
And feeble patriots querulously storm'd;
Again obedient to the public call,
Our champion rose the stay and hope of all;

Again he jeopardized his settled claim
To calm repose and everlasting fame;
Lent us his pure renown, his moral weight,
His name and influence to reform the state.

He rose and millions ratified the plan,
And fixed the code that roots the rights of man.
Blest be the mind with kindred minds that wrought

Our Magna Charta comprising thought;
That soared above old learning in the schools,
To frame from freedom's practice freedom's rules.

That stamped on justice, man's deliberate choice;
And gave to public reason arm and voice;
That led our morning star new orb'd to run,
Charm'd to close union round the federal sun;

For this the wreath of amaranth in bloom,
Decks our best patriot in the hollow tomb,
Undying virtue deepens all its hues,
Kept by the arts and cherished by the muse.

For this the laurels clustering round his head,
Became him living and adorn him dead;
For this the trophy'd urn, the bust appears,
Fann'd by our sighs and moisten'd by our tears.

For this our enigmas lights the historic page;
Transmits his glory bright from age to age;
Emblazons deeds that grace the noblest man,
That ever freemen blest since time began.

A grateful nation no cold medium knows,
Name but this patriot and the plaudits glow!
Firm, wise, intrepid, modest, good and great,
In peace and war, society and state;

For patriot purity by all revered,
By freemen hallowed and by tyrants feared;
His fair success—his glory unconfin'd,
Confirms the hopes that elevate mankind.

Wile as the genial sun illumines the ball,
This western star sheds influence sweet to all,
Undim'd by comets wild, or meteors bright,
Serene and durable as heavenly light.

Age after age, when in oblivion's dust,
This marble, now so proud to bear his bust,
No longer marks to travellers in our clime,
Aught but the ruins of unsparring time;

Immortal liberty made firm as fate,
By our bold sires and Washington the great,
Wide o'er this mighty empire shall dispense
Arts, science, justice and high-minded sense;

Bless man illum'd on this happy shore,
Till planets shine and patriots sway no more!

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT
Incorporating the Columbian Insurance Company of Alexandria.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Columbian Insurance Company of Alexandria, which was formed and established in the town of Alexandria, on the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be and they are hereby created a body politic, and by that name shall have succession, shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in covenant, debt, case, by bill or by warrant, before any judge or justice, and in all courts of law and equity.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the capital of the said company, which now consists of two hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, may be increased whenever the business of the said company, in the opinion of the President and Directors for the time being, may require it, to

an extent not exceeding one million of dollars in like shares.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the existing board of President and Directors of said company may serve in those capacities until the next election of Directors on the first Monday of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; fourteen days before which period, public notice shall be given by the said President and Directors to the Stockholders, that an election will be held on that day; and they shall appoint two or more other Stockholders as commissioners, to superintend the same; at which election every Stockholder shall be entitled to give one vote for each share which has stood in his name twenty days last preceding, for eleven persons, being stockholders, citizens of the United States, and residents of the District of Columbia, or of the county of Fairfax in Virginia, as Directors of said corporation. The persons thus elected shall, at their first meeting, proceed forthwith to fix the salary of the President, and afterwards to his election from their own body, and shall continue in office until the succeeding election of Directors, and no longer. Under the same regulations shall an election be repeated annually. But if one happens not to be made on that day hereby limited, this charter shall not therefore be void, provided an election be completed within thirty days thereafter. No person shall continue President or Director after ceasing to be a stockholder.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors shall have power to make regulations for the government of the corporation: Provided, they be not repugnant to the laws of the United States or this act; to appoint a secretary, all other officers and servants, and to fix their compensations; to supply vacancies in their own body; to hold such real estate as may be necessary for the transaction of their business, not exceeding in amount forty thousand dollars, or that may be conveyed to them as security for debt; to vest the corporate funds in stock of the United States, or of any of the individual states, or in stock of any incorporated company, this corporation being inhibited from issuing any promissory note in the way of banking; to lend money on bottomry and respondentia; to ensure lives; also, property against all manner of risks: Provided, every insurance be expressed in writing, signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary; and to sell the share of any stockholder who shall fail to give satisfactory security for any part thereof that may be unpaid; also to sell, if the security which may have been given be manifestly impaired and deficient, and such stockholder shall fail to make it satisfactory when thereunto required; and further to sell if such stockholder shall fail to pay instalments when demanded; nor shall any such sale preclude the liability of any such stockholder, his executors and administrators, the endorsees or endorsers, or any security he may have given, from making good any further injury which may be sustained.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said President and Directors shall conduct business in the town of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia; that they shall keep proper books and record their proceedings therein; that on the first day of May and the first day of November in every year, they shall declare a dividend of so much of the clear profits as they may deem advisable, and within ten days thereafter shall pay the same to the stockholders; but it shall not be lawful for the said President and Directors to include in such dividend the premium of any risk which has not actually terminated, nor to divide more than two-thirds of the clear profits, until, by the half yearly appropriation of the other third thereof, a contingent fund of twenty thousand dollars shall be formed; and so often as the fund shall be impaired by losses, the said President and Directors shall continue the half yearly appropriation aforesaid, until it be restored to the amount before mentioned.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That every Director who shall be present at the declaration of every dividend, in violation of the fifth section of this act, shall be individually answerable to the stockholders for the injury resulting therefrom, unless his protest be recorded on the books of the corporation.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every stockholder may sell and transfer his stock, provided the transferee give satisfactory security for the regular payment of such part of such stock as may then be uncalled for and unpaid; but all debts actually due and payable to the corporation by the transferor, must be satisfied before such transfer shall be made; and until such debts be recovered and paid, all dividends due, and which may become due, shall be applied to the credit thereof, unless the President and Directors shall direct to the contrary.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That this corporation shall continue until the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; and on the dissolution or expiration of this charter, the President and

Directors for the time being shall take prompt and effectual measures for closing all its concerns; but no such dissolution or expiration shall operate so as to prevent any suits being brought or continued by or against the said corporation for any debt or claim due by or to the same, and which arose previously to the said dissolution or expiration; but, for the purpose of closing its concerns, its corporate powers shall remain unimpaired:

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That Congress may, at any time during the period for which this charter is granted, repeal and annul the same.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 16, 1818—Approved

JAMES MONROE,

Our Relations with Spain.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Conformably with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th of this month, I now lay before that House, a report received from the Secretary of State, with the copy of the correspondence referred to, and requested by that resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 12th, 1818.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 6th of this month, requesting the President to cause to be laid before that House, the correspondence with the government of Spain, to which a letter of the Minister of the United States at the Court of Madrid of the 25th of October, 1816, communicated with a late Message of the President to that House, relates, has the honor herewith to submit to the President a copy of the correspondence requested.

JOHN QUNCY ADAMS.

Department of State,
February 12th, 1818.

(TRANSLATION.)

The Chevalier Don Luis de Onís, to the Secretary of State.

Sir—Under the date of 30th June, I am advised by lieutenant general Don Pablo Morillo, captain general of Caracas, and commander of the expedition which his majesty has destined to re-establish tranquillity at Carthagena, that, with a view to accelerate this important object, he is about to establish the most rigorous blockade of the ports of the viceroyalty of Santa Fe, including Carthagena, and that, in consequence, every neutral which shall be found, not only in those ports, but on those coasts, shall be made prize of, in order to prevent those who have revolted from his majesty's authority, receiving succors of any kind.

I have thought it proper to communicate this to you for the information of the President, that the injuries may be avoided which would result to the citizens of this republic, if they continue as heretofore, to trade with the rebels against the authority of my sovereign.

I renew to you, sir, the assurances of my respect, and pray God to preserve you many years.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1815.

(TRANSLATION.)

Don Luis de Onís to the Secretary of State.

Sir—Don Pablo Morillo, commander in chief of the forces destined by the king, my master, for the pacification of the viceroyalty of Santa Fe, says to me, under date of the 19th of December last, that after having compelled Carthagena to surrender at discretion, he had found it expedient, for the complete re-establishment of the tranquillity of the viceroyalty, to continue the blockade from Santa Martha to the river Atrato inclusive, and to give orders, that if any vessel be met with, further south than the parallel of Cape Tiburoon on the Mosquito Shore, and between the meridians of these points, she would be declared a good prize, whatever documents or destination she might have. But that he had left open to the commerce of neutrals, the two ports of Santa Martha and Puerto-Bello.

I have the honor to give you this notice, as it may be interesting to the merchants of the United States, and to renew the assurances, &c.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1816.

DOCUMENTS.

Respecting an illegal Spanish blockade, and the seizure of American vessels under it.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Chevalier de Onís, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

March 20th, 1816.

Sir—I have the honor to receive your letter of March 2d, announcing the continuance of a blockade of the Spanish coast in South America, from Santa Martha, to the river Atrato, inclusive of the latter, by the commander in chief of his Catholic majesty's forces, and that if any vessel is met south of the mouth of the Magdalena, or north of the parallel of Cape Tiburoon, on the Mosquito coast, and between the meridians of those points, she shall be seized and condemned as a prize, whatever may be her documents or destination. You state also, that the ports of Santa Martha and Puerto-Bello, are left open to neutrals.

I have to state that this proclamation of general Morillo, is evidently repugnant to the law of nations, or several reasons, particularly the following: that it declares a coast of several hundred miles to be in a state of blockade, and because it authorizes the seizure of neutral vessels at an unjustifiable distance from the coast. No maxim of the law of nations is better established, than that a blockade shall be confined to particular ports, and that an adequate force shall be stationed at each to support it. The force should be stationary, and not a cruising squadron, and placed so near the entrance of the harbor or mouth of the river, as to make it evidently dangerous for a vessel, to enter. I have to add, that a vessel entering the port ought not to be seized, except in returning to it, after being warned off by the blockading squadron stationed near it.

I am instructed by the President, to state to you these objections to the blockade, which has been announced in your letter, that you may communicate them

to your government, and in confidence that you will, in the mean time, interpose your good offices, and prevail on general Morillo to alter his proclamation, and practise under it in such a manner, as to conform in both respects to the law of nations.

In stating to you these well founded objections to the blockade of general Morillo, I have the honor to observe, that your motive for communicating it, is duly appreciated.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

(TRANSLATION.)

Don Luis de Onís, to the Secretary of State.

Sir—I have received your official letter of the 20th of this month, in which you state that the proclamation of general Morillo is repugnant to the laws of nations, as well because it declares a coast of several hundred miles in a state of blockade, authorizing the capture of every neutral vessel at an unlimited distance from the coast, as that it is an established maxim among nations that a blockade should be limited to the ports where there may be a stationary and not a cruising force sufficient to make the entrance of the harbor or river where it may be placed, dangerous, and finally, even in this case, a vessel ought not to be captured when she is about to enter a port, save only, when, after having received notice of the blockade, she attempts to infringe it. You are pleased to state to me, that the President desires that I will communicate these observations to my government, and that I would use my good offices, confidentially with general Morillo, so to modify his blockade, as to make it conform to the laws of nations.

I will communicate to his majesty, in compliance with the wishes of the President, what you have stated to me in your note, and I will with pleasure avail myself of the departure of Mr. Hughes, to write to general Morillo, inviting him, in the execution of his blockade, to avoid the injurious effects resulting therefrom, to the citizens of this republic, so far as may be compatible with the security and tranquillity of his majesty's dominions under his command.

I must, however, observe to you, sir, that general Morillo has a naval force disposable and competent, as I conceive, to the object in view. That on the 3d of February there sailed from Cadiz, a squadron of a ship of the line, two frigates, and several smaller vessels as a reinforcement: that on the coast intended to be blockaded by the said general, there are no other ports of entry for merchant vessels than those of Carthagena, Santa Martha, and Porto-Bello; and finally, that the measure taken by him not being directed against an enemy's country, is not, as stated in your esteemed note, contrary to the laws of public rights. The object of the general's proclamation is to notify the traders of foreign nations, that he will maintain the laws for the regulation of the Indians, in their full force; the observance of which had been relaxed in the latter times, by the effect of circumstances, though modified, however, in favor of neutrals, by leaving two ports open to their commerce. You are aware that, agreeably to those laws, no foreign vessel was allowed to trade with the dominions of his majesty, on that continent, without a special license, and that vessels found near, or evidently shaping a course towards them, were liable to confiscation as interlopers. Not only that part of the coast lying between Santa Martha and the river Atrato, but the whole coast eastward and southward of those points, from the Oronoco to the territory of this republic, belongs to the Spanish monarchy, and, consequently, any vessel whatever, found near it, or standing towards it, can have no other object than to carry on smuggling, or stir up a civil war in the king's dominions; in either case, the laws of nations recommend the seizure of the vessels so employed. Actuated by a constant desire to prevent the misfortunes which such injuries might occasion to the citizens of this republic, I have, on other occasions, suggested a very simple mode of putting an end to them, namely, that the President would be pleased to issue orders that no vessel should be cleared at the custom-houses, save for a specified port, according to the general practice of nations: the practice of clearing many vessels, for the West Indies generally, carries with it a suspicion of a design to carry on a contraband trade, or to disturb the public tranquillity in the dominions of the king, my master, and therefore the owner who clears out his vessel in this way, and without the certificates of the Spanish consuls, cannot complain if it be detained as suspicious. In fact, what difficulty can a merchant, acting fairly, have to specify the port of Havana, Kingston, Santa Martha, Guayra, Porto Bello, Rio Janeiro, or any other of an independent nation? None, unquestionably; since, in case of not finding a good market at one place, he proceeds to another, with a declaration made at the port he touched at, of the motives which obliged him to alter his destination. The wisdom and humanity which eminently distinguish the President and the solidity of these observations, nor to approve the policy of his majesty in taking the most suitable and effectual measures to secure his subjects from the civil war which a number of adventurers are endeavoring to kindle in his dominions; and I therefore flatter myself that he will be pleased to take into consideration, the expediency of adopting the measure I have had the honor to suggest to you, by preventing the collectors of the customs from clearing out vessels except for specified ports, and notifying merchants trading with the possessions of the

king to conform to the established rules and orders, regulating, not only neutrals, but Spanish vessels also, that they may avoid the consequences of their non-observance, notwithstanding his majesty's desire to afford them within his dominions, all the benefits and advantages compatible with the public safety and his royal interests.

I hope that the explanation which I have thus taken the liberty to make, until I have received the answer of the king, my master, will quiet the anxiety of the President as to the proclamation of general Morillo, and that it will be viewed by him as a continuation of my earnest desire to reinstate the commerce of the two nations reciprocally, on the most liberal and favorable footing.

I renew my respects to you, sir, and pray God to preserve you many years.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1816.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Erving, dated

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

July 20th, 1816.

"You have been apprized already of a similar measure, which was taken in regard to the vessels which had been seized at Carthagena, and the citizens of the United States who, under various pretexts, had been arrested and imprisoned there. I have the pleasure to state that the application succeeded, as to our citizens, though it failed as to the vessels. You will interpose directly with the Spanish government in favor of the latter, documents respecting which shall be forwarded to you either by the present or some early opportunity."

Mr. Erving to his excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, first Minister of State, &c.

Madrid, September 26, 1818.

Sir—I am ordered by my government to apply to his majesty through your excellency, for the restitution of sundry American vessels and cargoes which have been seized and brought into Carthagena, or other places within that command or vice royalty, under pretext of a pretended blockade, issued by Don Pablo Morillo, in December, 1815.

When that blockade was communicated to the American government, Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, in a note of March 20th, 1816, addressed to his majesty's minister at Washington, formally protested against it; and it was hoped that on proper representations being made by that minister to Gen. Morillo, he would retract his measure, or if not, that his majesty being made acquainted with the remonstrance of the American government, would immediately send out orders which might produce the same effect, and assure for the future, due liberty to the American commerce in those seas.

But it now appears that as late as the month of June, no alteration had taken place in the measures of Morillo, no attention had been paid to the interference of Don Luis de Onís, and finally the commissioner, Mr. Hughes, who was sent by the government of the United States to Carthagena, for the purpose, amongst others, of reclaiming the property seized, was obliged to return to the United States, on that point altogether unsatisfied. Indeed the vice roy of Santa Fe, Don Francisco de Montalvo, gives this commissioner to understand, by a letter of June 9th, whereof the enclosed is a translated copy, that he, the vice roy, does not pretend to be acquainted with the law of nations, and, at the same time that he goes on executing the arbitrary and illegal decrees of Gen. Morillo, devastating the commerce of the United States, he refers the American government to his majesty for redress.

It is therefore that I now find it necessary to write to your excellency upon this disagreeable subject.

It is vain, sir, to hope that the United States will ever consent to blockades upon the principles of Gen. Morillo; they will acknowledge none to be valid, which are not strictly conformable to the well known principles of public law, principles most clearly defined, and quite indisputable, to which the United States have always adhered in their own practice, and to the infringement of which in any form, in any degree, or under whatever pretext, they have always opposed themselves.

The blockade of Gen. Morillo is repugnant to the law, because it extends over several hundred miles of coast, and to an indefinite distance from the shores, of course cannot be enforced as a blockade, but remains a bare pretext for spoliation. A blockade by sea, to be acknowledged as valid by the United States, must be confined to particular ports, each having a force stationed before it, sufficient to intercept the entry of vessels, and no vessel shall be seized even in attempting to enter a port so blockaded, till she has been previously warned away from that port.

I may be excused from dilating on rules so perfectly established, so consonant to justice and to reason, in writing to a person of your excellency's knowledge and experience.

His majesty, who does not fail, through his minister, Mr. Onís, to assure the United States of his constant disposition to cultivate relations of friendship with them, and to that end to satisfy all their just reclamations, will certainly be sensible to the violent proceedings of which my government now complains, and I persuade myself will not hesitate in ordering that the proclamation of embargo issued by Gen. Morillo, be declared null, and that the American property which may have been taken under it, be immediately restored to its owners.

In this confidence, I annex hereto a list of the vessels already known to have been captured.

Renewing to your excellency assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

GEORGE W. ERVING.

Schr. Adeline of Baltimore, at Carthagena.

Friend's Hope, of Baltimore, at Carthagena.

Schooner Count, of Baltimore, at Carthagena.

Charles Stewart, of New-Orleans, at Santa Martha.

Edward Graham, at Santa Margarita.

Ghent, of Norfolk, at Puerto Cavallo.

N. B. It is believed that the cargoes of several of these vessels have been confiscated without even the form of trial.

(TRANSLATION.)

Don Pedro Cevallos to George W. Erving, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Sir—Having communicated to the king your note of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the seizure of several American vessels in the port of Carthagena, (S. A.) in consequence of the blockade established on those coasts by Gen. Morillo, and your demand of their restitution, his majesty has been pleased to determine that information shall be requested (se pida informe) of the court of admiralty on this business.

I renew to you the assurances, &c.

PEDRO CEVALLOS.

October 17, 1816.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Erving to the Secretary of State, dated

Madrid, December 15, 1816.

"I had the honor, by my letter, No. 23, (of October 27) to communicate to you the continuation of my correspondence with Mr. Cevallos on various subjects, and by that of October 31st, (No. 24) to inform you that he had been dismissed from his employments, and succeeded in them by Don Jose Pizarro.

"I herewith submit to you copies of my correspondence with this new minister.

"He has not replied to my note of the 25th October, respecting Morillo's blockade proclamation."

(TRANSLATION.)

Don Luis de Onís to the Secretary of State.

Sir—His excellency the vice roy of the kingdom of New Grenada, communicates to me, under date of the 2d of September last, that tranquillity being restored throughout the whole kingdom of Santa Fe, and all its provinces having submitted to his majesty's government, the commander in chief, Don Pablo Morillo, has thought fit to raise the blockade which he had established on those coasts, the causes having ceased which obliged him to impose it; and that in consequence of this determination, the beforementioned vice roy has been pleased to open the provinces of that kingdom, and particularly the port of Carthagena, to the commerce of the powers in amity with his majesty, under the regulations specified in the printed papers, which I have the honor to transmit herewith.

I hope, sir, that you will be pleased to bring this to the knowledge of the President, that he may see the disposition of his majesty to favor the commerce of this republic in every thing that may be compatible with the security of his dominions, and comports with his interests.

I renew my respects, &c. and pray God to preserve you many years.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Philadelphia, October 27, 1817.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Erving to the Secretary of State, dated

Madrid, March 10, 1817.

(Proclamation of Morillo.)
"On this affair I wrote on the 26th September, 1816, and was answered October 17th, that an 'informe' should be taken of the admiralty; and I wrote again on the 25th of October, and remain without any answer."

DOCUMENTS

Relative to the Decision of the Commissioners under the 4th Article of the Treaty of Ghent.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The Commissioners of the two Governments under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent having come to a decision upon the questions submitted to them, I lay before Congress copies of that decision, together with copies of the Declaration signed and reported by the Commissioners to this government.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1818.

Decision of the Commissioners under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent.

By Thomas Barclay and John Holmes, Esquires.

Commissioners, appointed by virtue of the fourth article of the Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at Ghent, on the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, to decide to which of the two contracting parties to the said treaty, the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Menan, in the said Bay of Fundy, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the second article of the Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between His said Britannic Majesty and the aforesaid United States of America.

We, the said Thomas Barclay and John Holmes, Commissioners, as aforesaid, having been duly sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as

should be laid before us on the part of His Britannic Majesty, and the United States, respectively, have decided and do decide, that Moose Island, Dudley Island, and Frederick Island, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, do, and each of them does belong to the United States of America; and we have also decided and do decide, that all the other Islands, and each, and every of them, in the said Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Menan, in the said Bay of Fundy, do belong to His said Britannic Majesty, in conformity with the true intent of the said second article of said Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

In faith and testimony whereof, we have set our hands and affixed our seals at the City of New York, in the state of New York, in the United States, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JOHN HOLMES.

THOS. BARCLAY.

Witness,
JAMES T. AUSTIN, Agent, U. S. A.

ANTHONY BARCLAY, Secretary.

Declaration of the Commissioners under the fourth article of the Treaty of Ghent.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1817.

Sir—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by virtue of the fourth article of the Treaty of Ghent, have attended to the duties assigned them; and have decided that Moose Island, Dudley Island, and Frederick Island, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, do each of them belong to the United States of America, and that all the other Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, and the Island of Grand Menan in the Bay of Fundy, do each of them belong to His Britannic Majesty, in conformity with the true intent of the second article of the Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. The Commissioners have the honor to enclose herewith their decision.

In making this decision, it became necessary, that each of the Commissioners should yield a part of his individual opinion; several reasons induced them to adopt this measure, one of which was the impression and belief that the navigable waters of the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which, by the Treaty of Ghent, is said to be part of the Bay of Fundy, are common to both parties for the purpose of all lawful and direct communication with their own territories and foreign ports. The undersigned have the honor to be with perfect respect, sir, your obedient and humble servants.

JOHN HOLMES.

THOS. BARCLAY.

The Hon. J. Q. ADAMS, Sec'y. of State.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 13th day of April next, received its third reading.

Mr. Poindexter, after observing on the impropriety of tying up the hands of the House, in respect to the length of the session, when there was so much business on the table, &c. moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution to Monday next.

Mr. Taylor was opposed to the postponement, believing that Congress might adjourn on the day fixed, if its proceedings were accelerated by the curtailment of debate; and nothing but a determination to a contrary course appeared to aim to justify a postponement of the question.

Mr. Edwards was of opinion that with a proper economy of time, the subjects before the House might be disposed of by the 13th of April.

Mr. Baldwin was in favor of the postponement. There were, he said, upwards of a hundred subjects referred to committees of the whole, and nearly as many reports of committees lying on the table, which had not been so referred. If Congress were to adjourn on the 13th of April, how were they to dispose of upwards of two hundred subjects, many of them requiring the construction of entire systems? He knew not why a disposition should be manifested to close this session without accomplishing this object. He adverted to the great topics of manufactures, of navigation, of revenue, &c. before the house, all of which would require much time; and demanded why, in the haste to adjourn, their importance should be overlooked?

Mr. Harrison said, he believed that, by a proper economy of time, the House might despatch all the business before it by the 13th of April; but he was willing to let the resolution lie on the table, to see whether the House was disposed to economize its time, of which he saw but little prospect at present. In addition to the objects of importance enumerated by Mr. Baldwin, he mentioned the subject of the militia. Was it possible, he asked, that the House could adjourn the present session without acting on this subject? He hoped not; besides the many letters addressed to him, as chairman of the committee on the subject, urging the necessity of acting on it, he had been informed, that the state of Georgia had declined re-enacting its militia law at its late session, on the express ground of a hope and belief that Congress would not suffer this session to pass away without acting on it.

The question on postponing the resolution to Monday, was decided in the negative, ayes 54.

Mr. Forsyth remonstrated against the passage of this resolution, which, he said, would place the House in an awkward situation. Heretofore the two Houses

had determined to adjourn only when they believed they might do so without prejudice to the public business; but, reversing that practice, it was now proposed to fix on a day of adjournment without reference to the state of public business, and to adjourn whether it were transacted or not. Whence the necessity for this extraordinary course? Was a stimulus necessary to induce the House to attend to business? He hoped, from self-respect, the House would not act on this principle; especially when, by doing the business of the House speedily and properly, the two Houses might without this premature resolution, be able to adjourn at an early day. He, therefore, moved to postpone the further consideration of this resolution to the first Monday in April.

This motion was negatived.

The question was then taken on the original proposition, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, 101 to 46.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the resolution reported by the select committee on the subject of

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Johnson of Virginia spoke more than an hour against the resolution; and Mr. Lowndes occupied about the same time in its support.

After Mr. Lowndes had concluded his remarks, he rose again to revive the amendment which he had proposed to the resolution on Friday, but which he had afterwards withdrawn that gentlemen might be left free to debate the whole subject, untrammelled by the question being presented separately in its different branches. That the members of the committee might now have an opportunity of voting for any one branch which might be acceptable, and against any which might be objectionable, he renewed his motion with some variation to divide the proposition into three distinct resolutions.

The question was then taken on striking out all the original resolution after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following; and decided in the affirmative—Ayes 78, Noes 58.

"That Congress has power under the Constitution to appropriate money for the construction of Post Roads, Military and other roads, and Canals, and for the improvement of water courses."

The question was then taken on the second resolution, offered as part of the substitute by Mr. Lowndes and agreed to, Ayes 76; Noes 70, as follows:

"Resolved, That Congress has power under the constitution to construct Post Roads and Military roads, provided that private property be not taken for public use without just compensation."

The third branch of the substitute was also agreed to, as follows—Ayes 70, Noes 69.

"Resolved, That Congress has power under the Constitution to construct roads and canals necessary for commerce between the states; provided, that private property be not taken for public purposes, without just compensation."

Mr. Mercer proposed to add another resolution to those agreed to, which, after some discussion, was adopted—Ayes 75, Noes 63, as follows:

"Resolved, That Congress has power under the constitution, to construct canals for military purposes, provided that no private property be taken for any such purpose without just compensation being made therefor."

Mr. Lowndes then moved the adoption of an additional resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That it is expedient that the sum to be paid to the United States under the 20th section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States, and the dividends which shall arise from their shares in its capital stock, be constituted as a fund for the construction of roads and canals."

The question on this resolution was decided in the negative—Ayes 72, Noes 73.

Mr. Forsyth then moved that the committee rise and report the resolutions to the House.

This motion brought on a desultory debate of an hour's continuance—in which

Mr. Hugh Nelson, in opposing the motion, and assailing that the opponents of the resolutions be allowed at least one day more to urge their objections to them, incidentally avowed his hostility to the resolutions, as a dangerous and an arming assumption of power, and a direct infringement of the constitution and of state rights, &c.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. in reply, also incidentally offered a few remarks in favor of the resolutions.

Finally, Mr. Forsyth's motion was withdrawn, when the committee rose, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again.

Transylvania University.

THE semi Annual Examination of the Students of the Transylvania University, will commence in the Hall of the University, on Thursday, 2d April, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will be continued five days. The Public Speaking will be in the First Presbyterian Church, commencing each day at 3 o'clock, P. M. The attendance of parents and others, who take an interest in the improvement of the youth of our country, is respectfully requested.

March 27.—1

Five Dollars Reward

LOST, on Saturday the 21st instant, on the road leading from Lexington to Winters' mill, a small RED MOON COCO POCKET BOOK, with the owner's name therein, and upwards of FIFTY DOLLARS in Bank Notes. Any person finding the same, and returning it to James Graves, in Lexington, with the money, or to the owner, living 6 miles from Lexington, on Winters' Mill road, shall receive the above reward.

SAMUEL GRAVES.

March 27, 1818.—34

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

FARMERS & MECHANICS BANK.

It will be recollected that the books for receiving subscriptions of stock in this bank, will be opened at this office, on Wednesday next.

We are gratified to observe, that a very able federal writer has commenced the publication of a series of essays in the United States Gazette, to prove—

That the cause of Spanish America is just in itself;
That the laws of nations would justify us in immediately recognizing the independence of that country, and treating its governments as independent;
That should war with Spain follow, England would remain neutral;
That the complete emancipation of the colonies would augment our power, extend our commerce, and exalt our character.

These positions are incontrovertible; and we cannot withhold the expression of our pleasure at finding them maintained with vigor by a writer belonging to a party too generally hostile to the cause of liberty and independence in other countries.

Lexington & Louisville.

COPY OF A LETTER, DATED

Louisville, March 7, 1818.

"MY DEAR SIR—This is the first visit to this place, in which I have had leisure to look around me and examine its local advantages with satisfaction.

Although several of our friends have uniformly coincided in opinion, as to the progress of wealth and business here, and the identity of interest between Louisville and Lexington, yet there are many persons in both places, who seem wholly unconscious of this reciprocal interest both in its nature and extent.

What can contribute more to the progress and prosperity of Louisville, than its becoming the depot for the produce of the upper country, so extensive and rich in the production of all valuable export staples—as well as the immense quantity of merchandize, now about to assume its natural channel of import by way of New Orleans?

What can contribute more to augment the wealth and business of Lexington and its vicinity, than increased prices for its manufactured fabrics and products of the soil?

If you can command a higher price here for your surplus labor than at home, then this should be your place of sale; and the interests of the two places will be advanced just in the ratio that Lexington increases the business of Louisville, and Louisville advances the prices to Lexington and its surrounding country.

By way of example, tobacco is now selling at six dollars per cwt. and the demand is ten fold beyond the supply; whilst at the very same moment, tobacco is selling in the neighborhood of Lexington for four dollars per cwt. of equal quality;—the distance from the points of sale, being from 60 to 100 miles.—The farmers in the vicinity of Louisville, are therefore receiving one third more for their labor, than the farmers around Lexington. And why is this great difference in the value of labor near the two places? Because nature has decreed this the proper point of export; and it must become the point of exchange and import also, to a considerable extent, for the upper country.

And how can the farmers and planters of the upper country, place themselves upon a fair footing with those of this section of country, in obtaining the value of their labor? Simply, by getting their surplus articles for export, (the result of their labor) to this point of export, with the least possible expense, and the greatest certainty of time. And how is this to be done? By improvements in navigation, and by turnpike roads.

The former is the most difficult, the most expensive and uncertain, and will be consequently the longest delayed. But the latter (turnpike roads) are so practicable—the amount of expense so well ascertained—the cost of transportation on them so inconsiderable—the value in their use so immense—that it is cause of astonishment and regret to the reflecting mind, that those so deeply interested, should so long have neglected this vital improvement.

It is said by competent judges, that the cost of transportation on a turnpike from Lexington to Louisville, should not exceed 1-2 cent per lb. Had the farmers and planters in your neighborhood now the benefit of a turnpike, they would be receiving \$5 50 for their tobacco; whereas, they now receive \$4. No further exemplification need be given; and in speaking on this subject, the same facts and the same results are equally applicable to all articles for shipment, whether of our own growth or fabric.

With the same number of hands—with the same quantity of soil in cultivation—a planter near Louisville now receives \$1500, for which a planter in the upper country receives \$1000. Give the upper country planter a turnpike road, and both planters would receive \$1500—deducting therefrom the cost of transportation.

With facts like these before them, I cannot but believe, that the whole country above this will with an undivided effort (for it is an undivided interest) embark in the vigorous prosecution of the turnpike road to this place. It were money well spent, were each farmer and landholder in the vicinity of this road, to make a donation of 10 per cent upon his whole capital; for it would add 30, perhaps 50 per cent, to the value of his estate.

tate. Such donations, however, are not necessary to the object. The liberal charters granted by the last legislature of Kentucky, require only some active and energetic men to lead the way, and the community must follow where their best interests so strongly propel.

As relates to Lexington, I believe the completion of the turnpike road to this place, would have a more powerful influence upon its immediate growth and prosperity, than any other measure within our reach. Establish the road, and the merchant at Lexington would purchase and receive the produce of an extensive neighborhood—the merchant would supply the shipper either at Lexington or Louisville; and the Louisville prices would regulate the sales, deducting the cost of transportation on the turnpike. The rich and extensive country which surrounds Lexington, and from which produce could be brought to that point of the turnpike at but little expense, would secure to it a portion of the benefits which Louisville is to enjoy so largely.

Since my arrival here, several objects have presented themselves, strongly indicating the rapid growth and prosperity of the place. The stock in the Insurance Company against losses by fire, or otherwise, was taken up immediately; the books being open only long enough for subscribers names to be recorded.—The stock of the Companies to turnpike the road from this to Shippingport and Portland, was taken without any hesitation, and the laborers are actually at work on the road.

The books for stock in the turnpike to Shelbyville, were opened but a few days, when about \$100,000 dollars were subscribed. The books for stock in the Ohio Canal Company, have not yet been opened. The object of this Company, you have no doubt understood, was to open a canal on this side the Falls of the Ohio river. The charter is a very liberal one in every respect, and contains one feature alone which should, and I have little doubt will, secure success. It retains \$250,000 of the stock—\$50,000 for the United States, and \$50,000 each for the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky.

No object of internal policy has or can present itself to these states, more deeply affecting the interests of their citizens; and a majority of their respective legislatures have already manifested the importance in which this object is held, by appointing commissioners to ascertain the most practicable means of removing this obstruction to their commerce.

Two engineers, men of acknowledged talents, have followed each other in all the experiments necessary to ascertain the practicability and expense of the canal. Its practicability is ascertained beyond doubt; and I understand the only difference between the engineers, is about 30,000 or \$40,000 expense; one having made the cost of the canal about \$370,000, and the other about \$340,000, if I am correctly informed.

The great apparent fall in the river, is produced by a chain of rocks, obstructing the flow of the river at this point; the actual fall being about 23 feet, passing the whole interruption; a distance of about two miles. Three or four locks would be sufficient for the easy and safe passage of boats of any burthen up or down; and that this great national object, for such it is, can be effected for less than half a million of dollars, there is now no question.

The general and state governments, need only be satisfied of the facility and certainty with which this canal can be completed, and the moderate sum it requires, to act with that liberality and magnanimity, suited to the importance of the object and the deep interest of so large a portion of the union.

No doubt can be entertained but the states concerned, as well as the general government, would either take the stock allotted to them, or make prompt and liberal advances, upon being assured of their judicious and successful application.

General William Lytle, of Ohio, owns the land through which it is expected the canal will run. I understand he has, with a liberality highly creditable to himself, in the disposition of his immensely valuable estate near Louisville, determined on reserving all the water and soil necessary for public purposes, in ar mores, foundries, &c. both for the general and state governments.

I have protracted my letter beyond the ordinary limits, but am well aware the subjects hastily glanced at will interest you—however the manner may sink below the matter. In rendering justice to Louisville and its promises of progressive wealth and business, you will not understand me as under-estimating those of Lexington and its vicinity. Nature has, with a hand more than bounteous, heaped blessings on your section of country. It is due to both places, that their respective advantages and mutual interests should be pointed out and pursued, regardless of every thing like local jealousies. These feelings, all candid and liberal men will unite in effacing, and substituting nobler in their place. As to the petty political subterfuge resorted to by some men, of denouncing and ridiculing what they are pleased to call "Lexington democracy," and "Lexington dictation," it may have for a time amused some and deceived others. It has, perhaps, also furnished some thoughtless young men with what they consider smart things, to give themselves consequence in certain circles of society. This subterfuge was too shallow, long to deceive men of candor and intelligence; and its authors have incurred contempt for themselves, in the effort to render other men odious.

As to Lexington, the purity of her republican principles—her enterprise in all the useful objects of life—the character with which she clothed herself during the late war—the extent and intelligence of her population—and her institutions of learning and public utility, will always secure her the admiration and respect of the real friends of liberty and science. She can only excite envy, where it will rankle, recoil and embitter the bosom that nurtures it. Much of the hostility, heretofore subsisting against Lexington, has grown out of this political hostility and recrimination of a few individuals. The veil has become too thin, and the subterfuge has dug its own grave.

If Louisville has entertained prejudices growing out of political hostility to Lexington, she will in time find a grave also, for these feelings; and the two places will be drawn as closely together, as mutual interest and prosperity can bind two communities."

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mercer Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

On Friday, the 27th day of February, 1818, a number of the citizens of Mercer county, Ky. assembled at the house of Dr. John Bosley, in said county, for the purpose of taking into consideration the policy of encouraging Domestic Manufactures.

Chief Justice BOYLE was called to the chair, and HENRY P. SMITH was appointed secretary.

Jesse Smith then laid before the meeting, a circular letter received by him from the corresponding committee of "The Kentucky Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures," organized at Lexington; which said circular being read and highly approved of, after the most mature and deliberate consideration, the citizens then assembled in order to promote the noble objects recommended in said circular, of encouraging domestic manufactures, unanimously determined to form, and there did form and organize themselves into a society, to be entitled "The Mercer Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures."

The society being formed, the Hon. John Boyle was again called to the chair, and Henry P. Smith, appointed secretary. The following resolutions were then moved and adopted, to wit:

1. *Resolved*, That every zealous and enlightened friend to the prosperity of this country, must view with peculiar regret, the impediments with which foreign importations have embarrassed the infant arts in America. We are sensible that those importations are not only highly unfavorable to every mechanical improvement, but that they nourish a spirit of dependence and of foreign attachment, which tend to lessen our love of country and tarnish the glory of our national character. We are sensible that long habit has fixed in the minds of the people, an unjust predilection for foreign productions, and has rendered them too regardless of the arguments and complaints with which the patriotic and discerning from every quarter, have addressed them. These prejudices have become confirmed and radical; and we are convinced that a strong and united effort is necessary to expel them.

2. *Resolved*, That we highly approve the laudable and patriotic intentions of the Kentucky Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures. The impressions we feel of the utility and expediency of encouraging them, are in perfect correspondence with those expressed by said society. And we shall most cheerfully unite our endeavors with those of our brethren throughout the state; and shall be ready to adopt any measures which have a tendency to facilitate the patriotic design.

3. *Resolved*, That while we have the pleasing expectation, that similar associations will be entered into by the patriotic citizens of this state, we with no less pleasure view it as a mean of emancipating our country from that political influence which foreign nations, on whom we are dependent for supplies which our own country might afford, have had, and still continue to have, on the councils of the nation.

4. *Resolved*, That it is our opinion, a nation cannot long remain free, when it is dependent on foreign countries for the most necessary articles of comfort and convenience. We, therefore, pledge ourselves, to give all the encouragement within our power to domestic manufactures, both by example and advice; and that we will on all occasions give a decided preference to internal fabrics, whenever they can be had of the same quality, on equal terms with those of foreign importation.

5. *Resolved*, That John Bosley, Edward Worthington and Jesse Smith, be a standing committee, to correspond with the Kentucky Society, &c. at Lexington, had other similar societies, or other persons, to obtain their views on such other and further regulations, as experience and good policy may dictate, to promote the above designs; and that they lay such information as they may receive, before this society, at its next stated meeting.

6. *Resolved*, That the members of this society will, if convenient, appear in domestic clothing, at its next meeting.

7. *Resolved*, That the Editors of the Kentucky Gazette, the Reporter, and the Argus, be requested to give these resolutions a place in their papers.

8. *Resolved*, That this society adjourn for the present; and that it meet again at the stone school house, on Harrod's run, on the second Monday in May next.

JOHN BOYLE, Chairman.
HENRY P. SMITH, Sec'y.

George M. Bibb is a candidate for the Senate of Kentucky in the district composed of the counties of Franklin and Gallatin.

Charles S. Todd and William Gerard are candidates for the office of representatives from Franklin county in the next General Assembly.

REPORTED BATTLE.

A letter from New Orleans, dated March 2, gives a report there, that Gen. Jackson had met the Seminole Indians, and after a sanguinary conflict, entirely destroyed them, with only the loss of 90 men killed on his part, and a number wounded. The post rider from Natchez states, that in the Chickasaw nation he heard a similar report from the Indians, who stated the wounded at 200.

Letters from the army, state the general to have been at Hartford, Georgia, on the 14th February, and about the same time, the principal Indian force was in the neighborhood of the bay of Appalachicola, making a distance of about 200 miles, which renders the report of a battle in time to have been received here barely possible and not very probable. At the date of the above letters only a part of the Georgia drafts had joined the main army, and the road taken by the main part of the Tennessee volunteers makes a junction improbable until they all reach Fort Scott.

Fears are entertained that Woodbine, who commands the Indians, will avoid a general engagement, and depend upon skirmishing and cutting off the supplies. He is said to have a troop of 500 disciplined horsemen, acquainted with the fastnesses of the country. Gen. Jackson will soon be up with them—the presence of the general has given energy even to the Georgians.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Tennessee Volunteers, to his friend in Nashville, dated Feb. 22.

"We reached this place yesterday, about 3 o'clock. Three battalions have succeeded in crossing the Coossee river; the balance will get over by the evening. We make no stay—so soon as the troops cross, they move on immediately to the Tallapoosa. They will cross that river at the Big Warrior's Ferry, about eight miles below Fort Decatur. I understand there will be no halt made until we reach Fort Scott. No news from the enemy—FORAGE is very scarce; corn at this place is \$3 per bushel, fodder \$3 per cwt. There will be no possibility of procuring any forage after we cross Tallapoosa, until we reach head quarters, of course we have no time to delay. We are about 2000 strong at this time."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It cannot have escaped the observation of those who have attended to the Legislative History of our country, that, with the growth of our government, the complexity of the Senate of the United States has gradually varied from that which it appears to have worn in the infancy of our political institutions; and that the character of its deliberations more and more nearly approaches that of the Representative Chamber.

The Senate, on its first organization under this Constitution, secluded itself from the public eye, and appears to have been considered rather in the light of a Privy Council to the President, than as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. Indeed, if we mistake not, it was so termed in conversation on occasion, if not in the official proceedings of that day. There are not many, probably, of the present generation of readers, who remember the fact, that in the first Session of the first Congress of the United States, President Washington personally came into the Senate, when that body was engaged on what is called Executive business, and took part in their deliberations. When he attended, he took the Vice President's chair, and the Vice President took that of the Secretary of the Senate; or one or other of the Secretaries occasionally accompanied the President on these visits. The President addressed the Senate on the questions before them, and in many respects exercised a power in respect to their proceedings, which would now be deemed entirely incompatible with their rights and privileges. This practice, however, did not long continue. An occasion soon arose of collision of opinion between the President and the Senate, on some nomination, and he did not afterwards attend, but communicated by message what he desired to lay before them.

At this period the Legislative as well as Executive proceedings of the Senate were always transacted in secret session; and the public knew of the proceedings of that branch of the government only from its Messages to the other House announcing its decisions. It became evident, however, that, in practice, all responsibility to the constituent, under such circumstances, was ideal; but it was not until the 20th of February, 1794, after a considerable struggle, that the Senate came to a resolution that its Legislative proceedings should, after the end of that Session, be public, and that Galleries should be provided for the accommodation of auditors. On this question we find the Yeas and Nays registered, nineteen members having voted for it, and eight against it.

From the day of this triumph of popular principles, the Senate has gradually parted with the character of reserve, which appears to have belonged to it. By the increase of its numbers from the admission of new states into the Union, its legislative business has become so laborious, that its peculiar character of an Executive Council is almost overlooked, notwithstanding the great importance of this feature in our government; and the debates in the Senate are of much greater length, at this day, in proportion to the numbers composing the body, than those of the House of Representatives.

It has long been a subject of regret, that the debates in the Senate have not

been regularly reported; and we perceive that regret to increase, in proportion as the Senate acquires the popular character. We shall hereafter divide our attention more equally between the two branches of the Legislature, and avail ourselves of any aid we can procure, to give satisfactory Reports of the proceedings in the Senate as well as in the House of Representatives, for the National Intelligencer, as well as for a Congressional History, which we have an idea of undertaking.

SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The animated debate which took place in the house of representatives, on Saturday, on the Expatriation Bill, derived additional interest from a declaration of Mr. Speaker Clay, that he should, in the course of the present session, bring the cause of the South American patriots before the House, in a manner worthy of the subject; he pledged himself, on that occasion, to redeem them from aspersions, particularly the calumnious reproaches of ignorance, of superstition, and unfitness for self-government, which he said had been cast on them from various quarters. Mr. Forsyth, chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations, expressed his satisfaction at the intimation thus made by the Speaker; and pledged himself when the occasion arrived to defend the policy pursued by the United States, in regard to the contest in South America.

The sense of the House appears to be against legislating on the question of expatriation, on the ground, that to prescribe the mode of exercising a fundamental right, is to assume the power of limiting it, which power, it is contended, does not belong to Congress. The question is one, it must be confessed, surrounded with difficulties; on which, however, the able debate which has taken place will have shed a light that may lead to the adoption, at a future day, of a definite rule on a point regarding which, it appears, the opinion of Congress and the decisions of the Courts of the United States, are at variance. (16.)

NEW-YORK, FEB. 27.

Frederick Jacobson, who was tried and convicted at the last September Circuit Court of the United States, in this city, of sinking the ship Aristides, and sentenced to be executed on Friday, the 6th of March, has been rescripted by the President for sixty days, to give the Supreme Court of the United States, time to consider the doubts entertained by Judge Livingston with regard to the legality of his conviction.—Nat. Adv.

GRAND LOTTERY.

\$70,000 HIGHEST PRIZE, AND ONLY 10,000 TICKETS.

Authorized by the states of

New York & New Jersey, FOR THE MILFORD & OREGO ROAD.

The drawing positively to commence on 5th May.

SCHEME: 1 Prize of 70,000 DOLLARS 1—of 10,000 DOLLARS 2—of 10,000 DOLLARS 2—of 5,000 DOLLARS 10—of 1,000 DOLLARS 10—of 500 DOLLARS 140—of 100 DOLLARS 3200—of 30 DOLLARS

Only 10,000 Tickets—Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

The whole to be drawn in 20 drawings.

Whole Tickets, 35 Dollars, Half Tickets \$17 50 Eighth of Tickets 4 50 Quarter — 9 Sixteenth — 2 25

FOR SALE BY

G. & R. WAITE, 54, Maiden Lane, New York, (PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS)

Where orders with Bank Notes enclosed will be punctually attended to by return of mail. Those who may be so fortunate as to draw prizes, will be informed of the same as soon as drawn, and will be paid in any manner they please, either by drafts at sight on G. & R. WAITE, for the amount, or they will pay them in United States Bank Notes.

All Lottery transactions will be attended to with the same promptitude with which their offices have been distinguished for twenty years past.

All Prizes in other Lotteries, taken in payment, except those of the Third Class Pennsylvania Grand "State Lottery," as it was erroneously called, which was one whole year drawing in Philadelphia, and the prizes yet remain unpaid.

New York, March 4—27-4t

Female Academy.

At the instance of some of my friends and patrons of my institution, whose opinion I feel myself bound to regard with deference, I have been induced to dispense for the present, with instituting the Fourth Class, mentioned in my advertisement, dated the 13th of March, 1818, and have concluded to make the terms of tuition 6 and 8 dollars per quarter, in the other classes.

In my Lancasterian School, I have yet room for a few more pupils, both in the male and female departments, where every attention shall be paid to their improvement and morals.

Terms as usual, four dollars per quarter.

J. P. ALDRIDGE.

March 27-4t

INASMUCH as the Lancasterian System of Practical Education, in judicious hands, has proved itself superior to any other yet presented to the world, and indeed "created a new era in education," I have had printed at considerable expense, materials for instituting about 20 schools, for the benefit of this state; which will be sold on reasonable terms to teachers qualified to conduct Lancasterian Schools. J. P. A.

STAGE OFFICE.

The proprietor of the LINE OF STAGES from Lexington to Louisville, and from Lexington to Maysville, informs the public that they will commence running this week.

March 27—3t.

Lexington, March 23d, 1818.

THE proprietor of the LINE OF STAGES from Lexington to Louisville, and from Lexington to Maysville, informs the public that they will commence running this week.

March 27—3t.

Lexington, March 23d, 1818.

THE proprietor of the LINE OF STAGES from Lexington to Louisville, and from Lexington to Maysville, informs the public that they will commence running this week.

March 27—3t.

Lexington, March 23d, 1818.

THE proprietor of the LINE OF STAGES from Lexington to Louisville, and from Lexington to Maysville, informs the public that they will commence running this week.

March 27—3t.

Lexington, March 23d, 1818.

THE proprietor of the LINE OF STAGES from Lexington to Louisville, and from Lexington to Maysville, informs the public that they will commence running this week.

March 27—3t.

Lexington, March 23d, 1818.

THE proprietor of the LINE OF STAGES from Lexington to Louisville, and from Lexington to Maysville, informs the public that they will commence running this week.

March 27—3t.

Lexington, March 23d, 1818.

THE proprietor of the LINE OF STAGES from Lexington to Louisville, and from Lexington to Maysville, informs the public that they will commence running this week.

March 27—3t.

Lexington, March 23d, 1818.

THE proprietor of the LINE OF STAGES from Lexington to Louisville, and from Lexington to Maysville, informs the public that they will commence running this week.

March 27—3t.

Lexington, March 23d, 1818.

THE proprietor of the LINE OF STAGES from Lexington to Louisville, and from Lexington to Maysville, informs the public that they will commence running this week.

March 27—3t.

Lexington, March 23d, 1818.

THE proprietor of the LINE OF STAGES from Lexington to Louisville, and from Lexington to Maysville, informs the public that they will commence running this week.

March 27—3t.

LAW OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED INTO CO-PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE NAME AND FIRM OF

BARR & SHANNON,

With a view to practise law in the courts of Fayette. Their office will be kept on Limestone street near to Mr. Keen's, late Mr. Postelwait's Inn, where they can at all times be consulted, unless when attending said courts. Those who employ them will in all cases obtain the counsel and efforts of both; and may be assured that all business committed to their care will be discharged promptly and punctually. All letters addressed to the firm, on business connected with their profession, will be duly attended to.

THOMAS T. BARR,

GEORGE S. SHANNON.

Lexington, March 27—4t

Alex. Parker & Son,

Have just imported from PHILADELPHIA, in addition to their former assortment, AND ARE NOW OPENING AT THEIR STORE,

On Main st. Lexington, opposite the Court House,

The best superfine and coarse

BROAD CLOTHS, assorted

Superfine and coarse Casimere

Vestings and Stockinets

Bombazettes and Bombazeens

Satinets and Casinets

Fine and coarse Flannels

Jeans and India Nankeens

Searsucker and Ghingras

Bedtickings and Shambreys

Steam Loom and Irish Shirting Muslins

India and Domestic Cottons

Calicoes and Checks, assorted

Plain Cambric and Jacobin Muslins

Satin striped Cambric Jaconet do.

Mull Mull and Book do.

Plain and Figured Leno do.

4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linen

Irish Sheetings and Diapers

Wide and narrow Dimities

Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose, assorted

Silk and Cotton Shawls, do.

Satin, Lustrings, and India Camblets

Levantes and Mantuas

Silk and Cotton Bandanna Hdkfs.

Silk, Kid, and Cotton Cloves

Canton and Italian Crapes

Plain and Figured Ribbons, assorted

Robert Wickliffe & Richard Hawes Jr.
HAVE entered into a Partnership in the practice of Law, which is limited to the Courts of Fayette County.
The latter will confine his practice exclusively to the courts of said county. Those who may think proper to entrust them with their business, will ensure the joint attention of both; except when the former is necessarily called away by the pressing interference of the Fayette and Superior courts. Richard Hawes, Jr. may be found at his office between Mr. Cornelius Coyle's, and the Insurance Company Office, immediately above the office of J. C. Breckinridge, Esq.
Robert Wickliffe may be found at his old stand on Market Street.
ROBERT WICKLIFFE,
Feb. 7.—13t
RICH'D. HAWES, JR.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY,
NOW DRAWING IN THE CITY OF
PHILADELPHIA,
First Drawn No. \$5000.
THE SCHEME CONTAINS
100 Prizes of 1000 DOLLARS each, equal to \$100,000.
All floating in the wheel, and liable to be drawn on the first day, in addition to the following grand prizes:
\$50,000 : : \$5,000
20,000 : : 5,000
10,000 : : 5,000
PRICE OF TICKETS, \$30.
Orders received for Tickets and Shares at

ALLEN'S
Lucky Lottery Office,
BALTIMORE,
Who sold Ticket No. 3320, which drew on the last new-year's day, the great prize of \$100,000, the highest ever sold in America.
*Orders received from all distant adventurers (post paid), enclosing the cash or prizes in the late Baltimore Lotteries, the last class of the above or New York Lotteries, will be duly attended to.
ADDRESS
S. & M. ALLEN & CO.
No. 151, Market Street, Baltimore.
Feb 27.—March 20.—4t

A STRAY.
TAKEN UP by Charles Harte, living three miles below Perryville, in Mercer county, one Bay Mare and Brown Filley, to wit: the bay mare supposed to be 13½ hands high, 6 years old, no brands perceptible, appraised to ten dollars; the filley, 2 years old last spring, 13 hands high, appraised to \$25.—Given from under my hand, this 24 day of January, 1818.
RICH'D. HUFF, J. P.
March 20.—3t

A STRAY.
TAKEN UP by Isaac Handy, living on North Elkhorn, eight miles from Lexington, one Sorrel Horse, about 16 hands high, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old, small blaze in his face, near foot white a little above the hoof, no brand perceptible, trots and paces—appraised to \$5. Given under my hand, this 20th January, 1818.
WILL. STONE.
March 20.—3t

TECUMSEH,
An imported Bull,
OF the true Horderness breed, being the largest breed in England, the cows of which give the largest quantity of milk—is now at the stables of William T. Bannin, to be let to cows at 100 Dollars each, the money to be paid when the cow is taken away. TECUMSEH is out of a cow that gave thirty-four quarts of milk per day; he is beautifully marked red and white, and will be three years old this spring.
Lexington, March 20, 1818.—3t

NOTICE.
BY virtue of a Decree of Court, executed by John Hogan, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall proceed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, MARCH 31st 1818, all that tract or parcel of LAND, lying at the lower end of the town of Lexington, and bounded as follows, to wit: "beginning at a stake, in Shaw's line; running thence with said line, N 45 W one hundred and seventy feet to a stake, in Bark Alley; thence with said alley, N 37½ E one hundred and ninety three feet eight inches, to a stake in Williams's line; thence with his line S 43½ E eighty-nine feet, eleven inches, to a stake, corner to David Woodruff's lot; thence with a line thereof eighty-nine feet to a stake, another corner to said Woodruff's; thence with another line of said Woodruff's lot, N 47 W eighty-three feet nine inches, to a stake, another corner to said Woodruff's; thence S 39½ W eighty-one feet, eight inches, to the beginning." The above described property will be sold for ready money, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the said 31st of March.
DANIEL BRADFORD, Trustee.
Lex. March 20.—2t

Kentucky Society
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
THE members of this institution are reminded that a Quarterly Meeting is to be held at the Court-House in Lexington, on the First MONDAY in April next.
R. WICKLIFFE, President.
March 20.—3t

For Sale,
FOURTH PROOF JAMAICA SPIRIT, by the barrel or retail, at a low price.
GROUND LOGWOOD, BRAZIL DITTO, Madder and COPPERS
COFFEE, by the bag
8 Barrels of pure FLAXSEED OIL.
100 Kegs WHITE LEAD, dry, and ground in oil
60 Kegs VENETIAN RED, RED LEAD, and YELLOW OCHRE
2000 LBS. LAMPBLACK
PUTTY, VARNISH, LIQUID and STICK
SHOE BLACKING, CHALK
TAR, ROSIN, GRASS SEED, &c.
PAINTS mixed ready for painting, and BRUSHES of every description.
At JOSEPH STICKNEY'S
Store, on Short street.
Lexington, March 20, 1818.—3t

Tobacco.
WANTED a few hundred heads of PRIME TOBACCO. Apply at the store of
THOS. E. BOSWELL, & CO.
Feb. 21.—4t

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.
JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one Spinning Throate of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.
42—
October 14, 1816.

THE CELEBRATED BULL,
RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price; good pasturage on moderate terms.
This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those of other bulls.
JOHN FOWLER.
Lexington, July 26, 1817.—4t

ENTERTAINMENT.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately occupied by JABEZ VIGUS, at the sign of the Ship, on Short street, between Limestone street and the Court-house, where every attention will be paid to travellers and customers in general.
LUKE USHFR.
A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging by the week.
Lexington, Dec. 27, 1817.—4t

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM R. MORTON & Co.
HAVE removed their Store to the Brick house at the corner of Main and Upper streets, lately occupied by Wm. Essex as a Bookstore.
Lex. Dec. 27.—4t

State of Kentucky,
JESSAMINE CLINCH, CT.
Against
The Executors of George S. Smith, deceased, the Unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, deceased, and others, Defendants.
THIS DAY came the Complainant by his Counsel, and the Defendants the unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, dec'd. not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, eight weeks successively, agreeably to law. A copy: Attest,
DAN. B. PRICE, c. j. c. c.
Feb. 14, 1818.—8t

Notice to Banks.
ALL kinds of BANK PAPER, of a quality equal to any in the United States, may be had at the Lexington Manufactory. Enquire at said Factory, or of
SEBREE & JOHNSON.
Feb. 14, 1818.—4t

S. H. WOODSON,
HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postel's stable.
1—t
January 6, 1817.

RICH JEWELLERY.
Gold & Silver Patent Lever Watches, &c.
THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he is just opening at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Menzies, on Short-street, adjoining T. E. Boswell & Co. and opposite to Cheapside, a very elegant collection of
WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND OTHER FANCY ARTICLES,
Which he will sell at a very low price, (to wit) Gold Patent Lever Watches, Gold Dial Cases, Silver Patent Lever do. best quality, Plain Gold and Silver do. do.
Ladies' Elegant Gold Jewelled Watches with Gold Dials,
Do. do. Pearl Set do. do.
Gentlemen's fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,
Ladies' Filigree do. do.
Rich Filigree, Patent Diamond and Pearl Set Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings,
Jet Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, in sets,
Real Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Turquoise Finger Rings,
Pearl Set and Patent Diamond Bracelets, with rich fine Gold Elastic and Hair Bands, Real Amber, Amulet and Coral Necklaces, Rich Bead Necklaces and Purses,
Ridicule Clasp, Purses and Waist Clasp, Silver Pencil Cases, Coral and Bells, Trimbles,
Gilt Buttons, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Together with a variety of other articles, all of which are warranted equal in quality to any imported from Philadelphia, and will be sold at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.
Also, a small assortment of WATCH MAKER'S TOOLS and MATERIALS, of a good quality,
HENRY FLETCHER.
Lexington, Jan. 24.—8t

GLASS.
A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by
SAM. THOMPSON & CO.
Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture.
They have also on hand a large supply of GLASS, by the bag, to suit retail stores, at the late Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the usual credit for approved paper.
The above articles were all manufactured by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh.
Lexington, Jan. 31.—4t

ENTERTAINMENT.
THE subscriber has rented the ESTABLISHMENT of William Holladay, on the Limestone road, 13 miles from Paris, and is amply provided with every thing, at all times, for the good accommodation of all who may please to call on him.
CAIN ROSS.
Nicholas County, March 6, 1813.—7t

TO THE LADIES.
MRS. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, that she has opened a MILLINERY STORE in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Boggs, in Main street, where may be had the newest fashions Velvet, Silk, and Split-straw BONNETS. Also, a variety of CAPS and COLORETS, with other articles usually kept in that line of business.
CRIMPING done in the neatest manner.
Dec. 20.—4t

DISSOLVED.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Cranston, Andrew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P. Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of parties.

NOTICE
IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the business of said concern will be closed by the subscriber, who requests those that stand indebted thereto, to come forward and settle their accounts respectively. And to whom those will also please to apply to whom the firm stands indebted.
J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington Sept. 27.—4t

Genuine Spanish Segars,
AND fresh Rapee and Macouba SNUFF, manufactured by Hamilton, just received and for sale, by
SAM. THOMPSON & CO.
By the box or keg, at Philadelphia prices, and carriage; or at a small advance by retail.
Lexington, Jan. 31.—4t

Partnership Dissolved.
THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neille, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.
R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10—

The Coach Making Business.
In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Valuable Landed Property FOR SALE.
ANY person wishing an eligible situation in Logan County, Kentucky, may be accommodated by the Subscriber, who has from FOUR to SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND of the first quality for sale; it lies about seven miles from Russellville, thirty two from Clarksville, and forty two from Nashville; and within three miles of two never failing Mills on Red River; there is on this tract an abundance and variety of timber, more than sufficient for its support, land of the first quality for Timothy meadow, and a sheet of barrens that would delight the eye of a judicious cultivator. There is a creek running through the land, on which a saw and grist Mill were worked for many years, for about six months in the year; these works may be again erected, with the addition of a distillery, to great advantage; about twenty one acres of cleared land on the premises in good heart, and a never failing spring of Limestone water. To prevent needless and perplexing applications, the public are hereby informed that my price is \$12 per acre, one half paid down and the balance in 6 and 12 months, an indisputable title warranted.
ROBT. BAYLOR.
Russellville, Feb. 5.—Feb. 21.—26ts.

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.
(In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex.)
HAVE on hand, a large assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the DRY GOODS LINE,
GROCERIES, of the best quality, and EVERY VARIETY OF
HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS WARE.
Also, best manufactured
PITTSBURGH NAILS,
SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
All of which will be sold on the best terms.
Lexington, Feb. 21.—4t

WALTER FORTUNE,
Black and White-smith, and Saddletree Manufacturer,
(LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA.)
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in Fourth, near Wood street, a few doors above the sign of the Green Tree, Pittsburgh.
He also carries on HORSE SHOEING.
He manufactures AXES—MATTOKS—HOES and HINGES of every description, which shall be neatly executed. All of the foregoing articles he will sell for cash, or on a liberal credit, by giving negotiable paper.
Orders from any part of the country will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

PRICES.
Ladies' Saddle Trees, - - \$27 per dos.
Men's Fallback do. - - 27 do.
Men's Best do. - - 19 do.
Men's Common do. - - 17 do.
Ladies' Best do. - - 27 do.
Wood Axes (warranted) - - 22 do.
Mattoks do. - - 22 do.
Plough Irons (steelled) - - 32 cts. per lb.
Four apprentices are wanting to above business.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1817.—Jan. 31.—13t

COPARTNERSHIP.
JOSEPH BOSWELL,
RESPECTFULLY informs that he has purchased the house on Cheapside, lately occupied by Morrison, Boswells & Sutton, and has THIS DAY entered into partnership with his nephew, GEORGE BOSWELL. The Concern will be
Joseph & George Boswell.
They have on hand and are now opening, a large and very general assortment of
DRY GOODS, QUEEN'S WARE,
HARD WARE, AND
GLASS WARE, GROCERIES,
Of every description, among which are
New-Orleans Sugar,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
Which they will sell by the Barrel or by Retail as low as any in market.
ALSO—
They have just received from Richmond, Va. an assortment of
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, ANVILS, VICES, PATENT SHOT, PIGLEAD, FISH, &c. Which articles they will sell on as good terms as any in the state.
They will give the highest price in Cash for SALT PETRE, at their Store.
7—13t
Feb. 14, 1818.

BARTLET & COX,
OF NEW-ORLEANS.
THE term of the partnership of the above firm having expired, the affairs of the concern will be settled by the subscriber.
He continues business on his own account in New-Orleans—where consignments and orders will meet due and prompt attention.
His establishment is in Poldrass street, a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and near the active business of the boats and shipping.
NATH'L COX.
Nov. 15.—4t

THE DRUG STORE,
Late of Major J. M. McCalla,
(CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS.)
WILL in future be conducted by Doctor CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of the house of McCalla, Gaines & Co. They have on hand, and are importing, a very extensive supply of
Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.
Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their calls.
Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to, by
CLOUD & GAINES.
Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—4t

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE just received and opened a large and well-selected ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the present and approaching season, in the house lately occupied by James Campbell, on Main street, next door to L. Sanders, and opposite the Kentucky Gazette Office; which they offer for sale on reasonable terms for cash, and the following produce, viz:—Wheat, Whiskey, Hemp, Tobacco, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Country Lard and Linsey.
G. & J. ROBINSON.
Nov. 15.—4t

WATCHES.
THE subscribers have just received, Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches.
Among which are a few for LADIES, for sale at the Philadelphia Prices. ALSO, A General Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
By Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash, or notes at short date.
TILFORD, TROTTER, & Co.
Lexington, Dec. 13.—4t

BLANK BOOKS, &c.
We offer for sale, at the Kentucky Gazette Office
BLANK bound Ledgers, Day Books, Whole bound Journals, half do. do.
Copy Books, Pocket Books, Blank Warrants, Executions, Tobacco Notes, Replevin Bonds, Masonic Diplomas, Writing Paper, Branch U. S. Bank Checks, Indentures, Deeds, &c.
Kentucky Almanack for 1818,
by the groce, dozen, or single one,
Lexington, Dec. 20.—4t

NOTICE.
THE subscribers have formed a connection for the purpose of transacting Commission Business in the City of New-Orleans, under the firm of OLD, ARMER, & Co.; and having procured commodious Ware houses for the storage of produce, respectfully solicit the patronage of the Western people.
Signed—JAMES OLD,
JAMES ARMER,
E. G. PRICE.
New-Orleans, Dec. 12, 1817.
January 3.—13ts.

HEMP.
THE subscribers wish to purchase FORTY TONS OF HEMP, to be delivered in the next year.
WM. R. MORTON & CO.
Lexington, Dec. 27.—4t

SEBREE & JOHNSON,
CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
(Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)
HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
CONSISTING OF—
BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, CASSINETS, HARD-WARE, SATINETTS, NAILS of every description, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.
Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.
Lexington, Sept. 13.—4t
The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the above three times.

For the benefit of the Wounded Soldier.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, Dec. 23.
THE following evidence will be required in all militia cases, and in cases of the regular army, where the discharge and surgeon's certificate have been lost or destroyed, or where they have been originally granted, to enable the Secretary of War to grant pensions, viz:—
In cases where the regular discharge and the surgeon's certificate for disability, cannot be had, the applicant for a pension, or a militiaman in the service of the United States, must produce the sworn certificate of his captain, or other officer under whom he served, stating distinctly the time and place of his having been wounded, or otherwise disabled, and that the same wounds or disabilities arose while in the service of the United States, and in the line of his duty, with the affidavit of one or more surgeons or physicians, whether of the army or citizens, accurately describing the wound, and stating the degree of disability to which the soldier may be entitled under it; these documents to be sworn to before a Judge of the United States' Court, or some state Judge or Justice of the Peace; and if a state Judge or Justice of the Peace, then under the seal of the Clerk of the County in which such Judge or Justice may reside, and the name of the paymaster who last paid the soldier as belonging to the service of the United States, to be in every instance furnished by the applicant, in order to determine the date of the commencement of his pension.
Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above two months, and forward their accounts for payment to the War Department.
Jan. 24.—3t

BOOK-BINDING & STATIONERY BUSINESS.
THOMAS ESSEX & CO.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have removed their Book-Binding and Stationery business to the sign of the Journal, next door to the former stand of William Essex & Son, occupied at present by William R. Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, on Main street, where they will keep a constant supply of
Blank Books, Stationery and School Books,
For Sale. Orders from public officers and banks at a distance will be promptly attended to—those having purchased a ruling machine, which will thereby enable them to furnish public offices and banks with Blank Books ruled in the neatest manner, and with much more facility than they could otherwise do.
Lexington, Feb. 27.—4t

FOR SALE.
A FIVE ACRE LOT on which there is a new BRICK HOUSE situated between James Haggis Esq. and the house formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Martin. The terms will be one third in hand the balance in one and two years: it is thought unnecessary to give a description of the convenience and utility of this property, as persons wishing to purchase would wish to view it, which they may do upon application to the subscriber.
WILLIAM ROSS.
Lexington, Feb. 27.—4t

MEDICINES, &c.
JUST received, a large and general assortment of MEDICINES—Also, a well-selected variety of SHOP FURNITURE, LANCETS, PULLIKINS, SCARIFIATORS and POCKET INSTRUMENTS, which are offered, Wholesale and Retail, at the Store of the subscriber, on Main street, a few doors below Mr. Keen's Inn.
JOHN NORTON, Druggist.
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—12t

Lexington Steam Mill.
THE Proprietors being interested in the store of HUBBARD B. SMITH, & Co. have declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the Mill: a constant supply of those articles will be kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms. Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel, or larger quantity, can be had at all times. They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the current price will be given. They also want a number of young Hogs, for which they will give a fair price.
ROBERT HUSTON & CO.
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—4t

ELEGANT CARPETING
Just received and for sale at the Store of
T. E. BOSWELL & CO.
Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,
Which they offer at a very reduced price.
August 23.—4t

CASH FOR WOOD.
THE Lexington Manufacturing Company will give the highest price for WOOD, delivered at their Factory, by the cord; seasoned, (if sound) will be preferred.
They also want to employ the hauling of their own wood, about three miles from this place, for which they will pay liberally in cash.
Jan. 31.—4t

OWINGS'S IRON-WORKS,
ARE ALL IN COMPLETE OPERATION.
THE result of the late improvements, made by the subscriber on his BLAST FURNACE, decidedly gives her the preference to any in the western country. She is now making double the quantity she ever made and of a very superior quality.
THE FORGES are making better Bar Iron than heretofore, & of as good a quality as any in the U. States. They are managed by selected workmen from the Eastward.
All orders will be promptly executed when the payment is made satisfactory.
THOMAS D. OWINGS.
State Iron-Works, Jan. 17, 1818.—4t
N. B. A general assortment of Bar-Iron and Castings will be kept as usual at his Iron Store, in Lexington.

TYPES.
WE have for sale, at the Kentucky Gazette Office, a FOUNT OF BREVIER, of about 250 lbs. not half worn. It can be had on a credit of six months.
J. NORVELL & CO.
Lexington, Feb. 21.—4t

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Direct Tax of the United States for 1815, on the following described property situated in this state, having remained unpaid one year from the time of the notification of the Collector in whose district the said property lies that the Tax had become due and payable; the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said Tax due thereon with an addition of 20 per cent. will be sold at public sale at the court house in the town of Lexington, in the county of Fayette, on the 31st day of March 1818. The sale of the property having been advertised before, but was deferred for want of adequate description to effect it.
Names of Taxable Persons—Description D. C.
Jacob Miller—Clay county 78
Thomas Boyd—Bourbon 50 acres on Green creek 2 72
John Pope—Garrard 1 95
Len. C. Brady—Bourbon cty. 900 acres on cane ridge on the waters of Hinkston 17 60
John Bedell—Ditto 477 acres on Hinkston near the mouth of Clear creek 11 70
Wm. F. Coleman & Co.—Ditto 93 acres on Stoner adjoining Jacob Jones and others 5 44
H. Foster—Ditto 70 acres with a hewed Log dwelling, &c. 3 82
Daniel Griner—Ditto 5 55
William Jones adm'r. of William Jones dec'd—Ditto 350 acres on Townsend adjoining Williams and Hawkins 19 50
Laurence McGuigg—Ditto 2000 acres on Licking 31 20
Michael Matheny—Ditto 10 acres adjoining Matheny and Harrison 58
Jno. McDowell—Ditto 200 on Houston on cabin dwelling 11 70
James Morrison—Ditto 1-3 of an undivided claim to 32,377 1-2 acres situate on the north side of the road from Lexington to Paris, claim disputed 117
Henry Miller—Ditto 1587 acres on the head of Flat Lick 65 79
George Penn—Ditto 1 female slave between age of 12 and 50 1 17
Ann Parberry—Ditto 66 2-3 acres on Flat run 43 1-3 on do adjoining Turney 5 60
William Taylor—Ditto 1 Lot on Main-street of Flat Lick 350 7 80
James Trabuc's Heirs—Ditto 1720 acres on Houston adjoining Watts and others 91 67
Drucilla Thornton—Ditto 39

David John—ditto 1 17
Fountain Lester—ditto 400 acres 3 90
Andrew Miles—ditto 21 51
Wm. Mercer's Heirs—ditto 42 90
Benjamin Noel—ditto 4 68
Samuel Small—ditto 98
Levi Tucker—ditto 1 66
Jas. Tatt's Heirs—ditto 20 48
Edward Taylor—ditto 45
James Wallace—ditto 1 95
John Wallace—ditto 2 34
Walsh Williams—ditto 3 11
Joshua Wilson—ditto 30 42
Martin Rutter—Caldwell county 2 65
Martin Beal—Livingston county 1 36
Kelly Davenport—ditto 39
Jno. Galloway—ditto 39
Allen Reed—ditto 73
Jesse Williams—ditto 63 18
John Bennett—Grayson cty. 400 acres on Bear creek 2 34
James Taylor—ditto 33 19
Thomas Lewis—Jefferson county 18000 acres on Fern creek 351
JOHN H. MORTON, Designated Collector for the state of Ky.
Collectors Office, Lex. Jan. 26, 1818.—31-8t

Brice Young—Brecken county, 160 acres on road from Augusta to Cynthiana 1 38
Thomas Mitchell by Peter Gatewood—Marion county 1 95
Robt. Rutherford's Heirs by Geo. Walker—Ditto 42 12
Carr Fleming & Co.—Nicholas county 97
Robert Combs—Ditto 2000 acres 3 miles below lower Blue Lick 5 55
Thomas Indict—Ditto 30 acres on Beaver creek 35
Moses Indict—Ditto 50 acres on Beaver creek 58
Aaron Indict—Ditto 50 acres on Beaver creek 58
Thomas Indict—Ditto 100 acres on Beaver creek 1 61
Edm'd. Vaughan—Ditto 500 acres on Bee Lick 1 95
Thos. Anderson—Lewis county 115 acres on Ohio river 76
William S. Austin Clarke county 25 33
Benjamin Clever—Ditto 11 70
Jas. Dupuy—Clarke county 2 37
William Kelly—Ditto 2 93
John Mayo—Ditto 19 50
Moses Shepherd—Ditto 9 75
Jno. McCormick's Heirs—Estill county 3 8
William Bibb sen.—Bath county 7 80
James E. Smith—Ditto 3 90
William T. Buckner—Montgomery county 11 70
Frederick Harris—Ditto 2 98
Moses Hunter—Ditto 15 60
Wade Mosby—Ditto 5 85
Jas. Taylor sen.—Ditto 7 2
John Gibson—Floyd county 78
John Evans—Fleming county 1 76
Wade Mosby—Ditto 10 14
Mary Walker—Ditto 8 78
George West—Ditto 6 24
Robert Powell—Washington county 1 56
P. Phillips' Heirs—Hardin county 3 90
Thos. Stout, Charles Stout & Abm Sheridan—Ditto 19 50
B. Barnes—Lincoln county 39
William Lowry jr.—Cass county 2 38
Abm Smith—Campbell county 22 23
Nathanial Breeding—Ditto 1000 acres on Main Lick 5 35
James Coleman jr.—Ditto 1000 acres on Bank Lick 11 70
Robert Gamble—Ditto 1000 acres on waters of Ohio and 1000 do. waters Licking 25 40
Robert C. Jacobs—Ditto 10000 acres on Bone Lick waters 78
Hugh Meren's Heirs—Ditto 2500 and 220 acres opposite 16 mile Island 78
Wm. Morgan's Heirs—Ditto 6667 acres on waters Big Bone 78
Prettyman Merry—Ditto 500 and 750 acres on Ohio 34 12
Thomas Newton—Ditto 6
Joseph Perkins—Ditto 978 acres on Bone 4 75
Henry Roberts—Ditto 947 1 4 acres on Licking 39
Francis West's assignees—Ditto and 10538 1-2 acres on waters of Licking 110 63
R. Eggleston—Boone county 2000 acres on waters Big Bone Lick 15 60
Ja. Watson's Trustees—Ditto 132 1-2 acres waters of Ohio 15 7
Jno. D. Williams—Ditto 1810 acres near Big Bone 21 8
Charles Burns—Harrison county 400 acres on Main Licking 1 60
Jas. Doll & Co. Crs. of Charles Elliott dec'd—Ditto 2000 acres on Beaver creek 15 60
Thomas Rowland—Ditto 1000 acres on Licking 11 70
Mary Walker—Ditto 1000 acres on south Fork of Licking 19 50
George Graham—Gallatin county 1150 acres on Severn creek 4 49
Doct. Lain Jones—Ditto 1000 acres 3 90
Em'r. Longhead—Ditto 106 acres on Ohio 2 73
Wade Mosby—Ditto 666 2-3 acres on Ohio 7 80
Charles Patterson—ditto 500 acres on Kentucky river 3 90
David Jamison—Scott county 10,000 acres on waters of Eagle creek 39
Zacariah Herndon—ditto 1000 acres on dividing ridge between Licking and Elkhorn 15 60
Solomon McNair—ditto 489 acres on Eagle and Cedar creeks 1 90
Jno. D. Williams—ditto 200 acres on Eagle creek 1 95
Taliman Weaver—ditto 7,000 acres on Eagle creek 27 30
Bingham Rees, Cochran & Thursty, Sam. Macker Meeker, Denman & Co. & Jas. West—Franklin county 350 acres on Elkhorn 212 1-2, 37 1-2, 200, 380, 259, 125, 125 & 500 on do. and 87 1-2 on first bottom below Benson 110 85
J. Edmiston & Wm. Lowry—ditto 358 acres on north Elkhorn 6 98
J. H. Gibson—ditto 105 acres on Salt River 4 10
William Goodwin—ditto 10,000 on Twinn 39
Jno. Hancock—ditto 350 acres Sulphur Lick creek 2 75
David Henly—ditto 9000 acres Elkhorn & Eagle creeks 35 10
A. Madison's heirs—ditto 545 acres on Main Elkhorn 8 32
Andrew Moore—ditto 2500 acres on Upper Twinn, 300 ditto on Severn 10 92
William Fleming—5300 acres 2000 do. in Jefferson county 156
William Moore—ditto 308 acres on North Elkhorn 9 61
George Mason—ditto 250 acres waters of Benson 0 98
John C. Owings—ditto 3 tracts, 500, 500, & 600 acres on Elkhorn 25 74
Edward Pass—ditto 114 acres on S. fork of Benson 1 33
James Prater—ditto, two tracts of 200 acres each 4 68
Samuel Redding—ditto, 300 acres on Benson 2 34
Robert Steele—ditto, 333 1-3 acres on Ky. river 7 80
Geo. Taylor & wife—ditto 697 acres on Ky. river 5 44
Rev. W. Wilson—ditto 188 acres on Ky. river 7 33
William S. Rilly—Pendleton county 4 29
Sol. & Sam. Dickson—ditto 4 68
Laurence Birney—Christian county 18 81
Jesse Cravins—ditto 18 81
Polly Griffith—ditto 1000 acres on Green river including Walnut Bottom on Ohio 15 60
David John—ditto 1 17
Fountain Lester—ditto 400 acres 3 90
Andrew Miles—ditto 21 51
Wm. Mercer's Heirs—ditto 42 90
Benjamin Noel—ditto 4 68
Samuel Small—ditto 98
Levi Tucker—ditto 1 66
Jas. Tatt's Heirs—ditto 20 48
Edward Taylor—ditto 45
James Wallace—ditto 1 95
John Wallace—ditto 2 34
Walsh Williams—ditto 3 11
Joshua Wilson—ditto 30 42
Martin Rutter—Caldwell county 2 65
Martin Beal—Livingston county 1 36
Kelly Davenport—ditto 39
Jno. Galloway—ditto 39
Allen Reed—ditto 73
Jesse Williams—ditto 63 18
John Bennett—Grayson cty. 400 acres on Bear creek 2 34
James Taylor—ditto 33 19
Thomas Lewis—Jefferson county 18000 acres on Fern creek 351
JOHN H. MORTON, Designated Collector for the state of Ky.
Collectors Office, Lex. Jan. 26, 1818.—31-8t